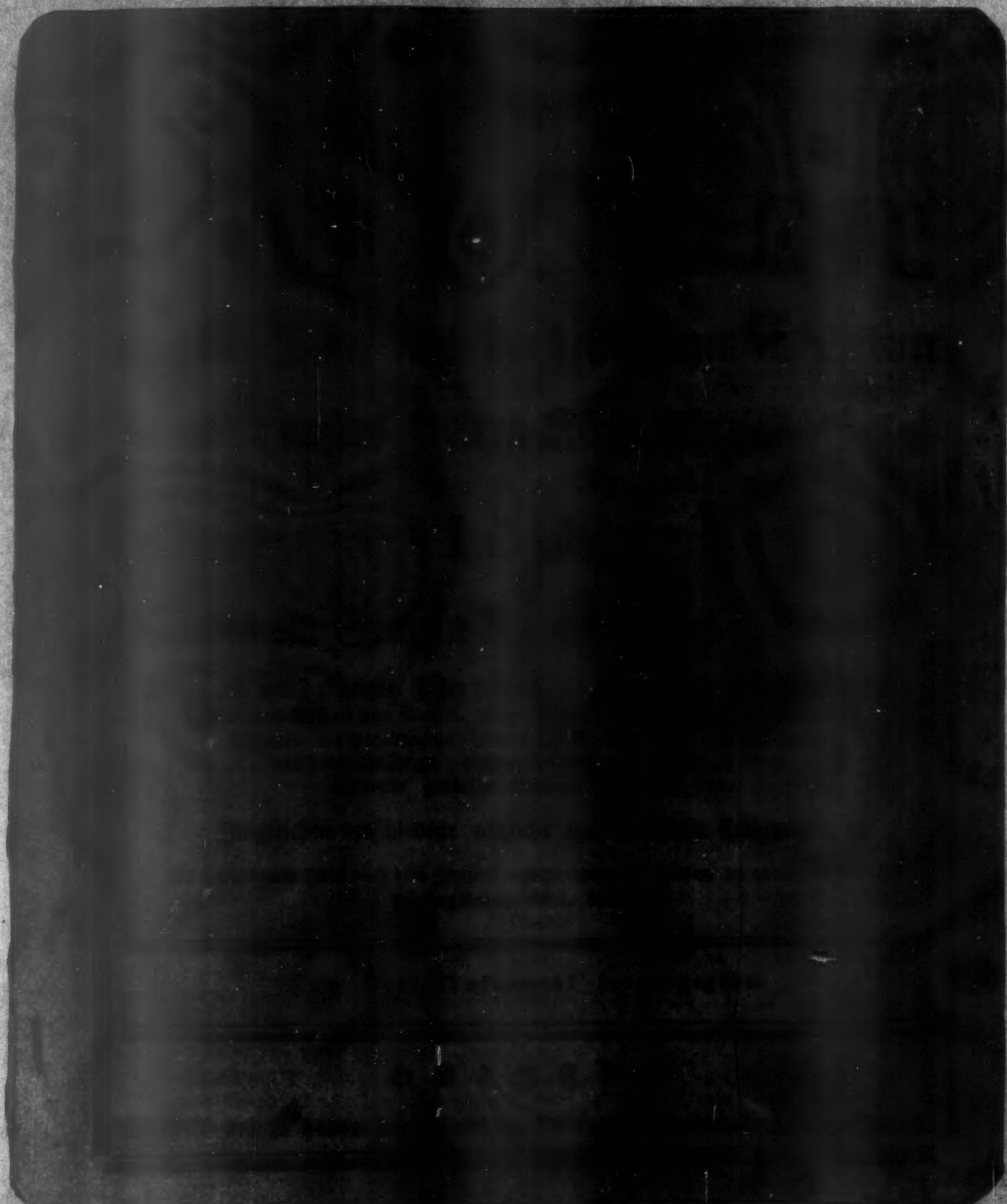


MLA BULLETIN

**MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
VOLUME 18 NUMBER 2 WINTER 1954**



THE ALL-PURPOSE BOOK REVIEW

Under the heading "Editors Beware", Chemical and Engineering News printed this timesaver for all harassed book reviewers; it goes for librarians too!

As many chemists are well aware, reviewing books is an honor (usually unappreciated) that comes to the scientific man in ever-increasing doses. He eventually arrives at the point where day and night efforts for two weeks would still leave him ten books he has promised to review. At the risk of giving away a secret, we offer those reviewers so burdened an opportunity to fudge a bit. William and Teresa Labov and T.E.R. Singer have devised the following all-purpose book review, suitable for all occasions—and it probably can go undetected:

This book will be welcomed by all students in the field. The author's extended research into this field now available in a concise and yet readily accessible form fills a definite gap in the technical bookshelf.

It is unfortunate that so little of this material has been available heretofore. How much valuable time might have been saved for present day workers is difficult to estimate. It is obvious that an extensive survey of the vast accumulation of unpublished material and the means to eliminate it, would serve a most useful purpose.

The selection and arrangement of the chapters is very appropriate to this type of approach. Moreover, the author's grasp of detail makes this volume suitable for the beginner in the field who hasn't had an extended background in both theoretical and applied phases of the subject.

It is regrettable that the author has not seen fit to include more references to the work done by the earlier authorities. Too often there is a tendency by the expert in the field to overlook the basic steps which are, after all, of a fundamental importance. It is also to be seen, as is to be concluded from the author's intensive development of certain phases, that some of the newer contributors have not made their way into these pages. Also, it would not be unfair to point out that the attention due the all-important middle period has hardly been accorded.

Charts, tables, and diagrams have been included to round out the substantial treatment of the subject. One would wish that a more detailed comprehensive index had been appended or, lacking this, a more concise one.

MARITIME LIBRARY ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Vol. 18 No. 2

Winter 1954

P.O. Box 1027, Halifax, N.S., Canada

Editor: D. A. Redmond, Librarian
Nova Scotia Technical College
Box 1000, Halifax, N. S.

REMINDER TO MARITIME LIBRARIANS:

MAKE RESERVATIONS EARLY FOR THE JUNE
CONFERENCE IN HALIFAX... PLEASE SEND
CLA RESERVATION FORMS TO MISS EVELYN
CAMPELL, BOX 1027, HALIFAX... WE'RE
HOSTS FOR THE CONFERENCE, REMEMBER!

COVER...

Titlepage of the 1801 edition of Anthony Henry's German-language almanac (opposite page). Actual size; in quarto, nine signatures; first leaf missing; margins have been trimmed, cutting off MS notes, some of which are Biblical references. Contains, says the t.p., among other things "divers useful and instructional tales, etc."—many of them stories of the horrors of the French Revolution, titled "The Bloody Flag, held up as a warning of political signs in America, or a true relation..."

Anthony Henry's

19
(SEE COVER PICTURE)

"*Neu-Schottländische Calender*"

by DOUGLAS G. LOCHHEAD

Three rare reditions of Halifax printer Anthony Henry's Neu-Schottländische Calender, the German version of his Nova Scotia Calendar, have recently come to light in the Dalhousie University Library. The almanacs are set up in two columns with German letters throughout, and were printed by Henry at his office "in der Sackville-Strasse". They cover the years 1794, 1798 and 1801.

These examples of early colonial printing were discovered in some uncataloged material which forms part of the University's J. J. Stewart Canadian Collection. Der Neu-Schottländische Calender is believed to be the earliest German-language publication produced in Canada. The first number was published in 1787. It is believed that it appeared regularly until his death in 1800.

Like all publications designed for family consumption the early almanacs received rough treatment and rarely managed to survive a year's handling. This probably helps to account for their rarity today. In Canadian Imprints 1751-1800, Miss Marie Tremaine lists just two editions located. The Library of Parliament has a copy of the 1788 calendar (i.e. the first edition printed in 1787) while the only other copy known to be available is the 1791 edition which is in the Library of Congress. All other copies listed by Miss Tremaine are based on announcements of publication in newspapers, not on copies actually seen.

German-language calendars were common in Pennsylvania in the 18th century, and it was from examples of these publications carried to Nova Scotia by his countrymen that Henry formed the idea of a Canadian German-language calendar. He saw it as a means of keeping alive the German tongue amongst the new settlers. It is interesting to note that Henry embarked on this labor-of-love printing project just before he was commissioned King's Printer, and at a time when his printing business was flourishing as the result of a steady income from provincial government publications and his successful Nova Scotia Gazette and Weekly Chronicle.

The format and general layout of Der Neu-Schottländische Calender illustrates Henry's personal interest in the venture. It is larger in size and more lavish than his more pedestrian and at the same time more profitable English Nova Scotia Calendar. The wood-block covers of the newly-found 1794 and 1798 editions differ from the 1791 cover, which is illustrated in Canadian Book of Printing... (Toronto Public Libraries, 1940, p.21). The later editions have no type message on the covers and present a view of the harbor of Halifax with a winged "Father Time" hanging over the waters armed with scythe and hourglass. This same scene is used in smaller size on later editions of his Nova Scotia Calendar, but without the flying figure. Unfortunately, the illustrated cover could not be reproduced.--Ed.,

In attempting to make his almanacs interesting and useful to all, Henry included a mixed bag of general and local information: lists of notable events, signs of the zodiac, monthly calendars, court sessions, recipes, verses, lists of government officials, distances to farms between Halifax and Annapolis, and for the seafaring a list of the buoys in Halifax Harbor.

The finding of three hitherto unavailable copies of Der Neu-Schottländische Calender will help to fill several Canadian bibliographical blind spots and provide additional information for students of colonial history. Future plans call for the microfilming of the calendars by the Nova Scotia Archives, (Continued on page 23)

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY REGIONAL LIBRARY

Last April, Joy Scudamore left Annapolis for an indefinite stay in England and during May Diana Lockhart ran practically a one-woman show, until the arrival of Anna Ruth Harris in June from the McGill library school, and in August Barbara Smith joined the staff. One of August's high points was the float constructed for the Annapolis Royal Natal Day parade, depicting the different types of literature popular with readers, with real-life villains, cowboys, and hussies. [This was a different float from that on the Fall issue cover--Ed.]

The bookmobile went to the Annapolis County Exhibition in Lawrencetown for four days, where an effective display was set up, featuring a large map of the Valley with bookmobile stops and branches pinpointed, and an exhibit of typical books, all arousing much interest. At a request from the Kiwanis Club of Bridgewater, who are promoting the idea of a regional library for the South Shore, the bookmobile also went to the Lunenburg County Exhibition where it was again part of a parade, and later the display was set up on the Exhibition grounds. At one of our exhibition visits, we were thanked profusely for our presence with the parting remark, "We are always glad to have the St. John's Ambulance with us!"

Invited to enter the float in the Bridgetown Labor Day parade, we made a valiant effort, but due to the fact that most of it was swept across the fields en route by howling wind and driving rain, we ended up damp spectators of a sodden parade.

This year we have inaugurated a new system for supplying school children with books. We are operating a panel truck in addition to the bookmobile, taking boxes of books to them, visiting 82 schools totaling 3470 children. We're also in the process of making 132 posters for each of the school rooms. In November, the bookmobile was taken to the Folk School at Caledonia, and many of those attending had their first look at a vehicle of its kind.

Most important in the AVRL is the new bookmobile we're building (which was discussed at the MLA conference in June 1953). The garage attached to the library has just been revamped to fit it. We're hoping it will be ready by the end of January and that it will be the last word in bookmobiles!

L. C. TO EDIT SIXTEENTH EDITION OF DEWEY

As the result of negotiations between the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, the Library of Congress, and the A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification, L.C. has been asked by the Foundation to edit the new 16th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, it was announced Dec. 1.

Following the publication of the 15th edition in 1951, it began to appear advantageous for the Library to assume direct responsibility for the next edition, with funds provided by Forest Press, the Foundation's printers. This was urged by the A.L.A. Division of Cataloging and Classification, representing principal users of the classification. The new arrangement went into effect Jan. 4. L.C. will take over the Decimal Classification Editorial Office for the duration of the work. David J. Haykin, the Library's consultant on classification and subject cataloging, will serve as editor.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DISCUSSED IN HALIFAX ²¹

Use, supply and handling of Canadian, foreign and Provincial documents were discussed at the November meeting of the Halifax Library Association. Chairman of the discussion was Peter Grossman; other members of the panel were John McVittie, director of the Institute of Public Affairs, and James MacEacheron, librarian of the Nova Scotia Adult Education Division. Dr. D. C. Harvey, Provincial Archivist, also contributed to the discussion.

A government document, Mr. Grossman began, is any publication by any governmental authority—federal, provincial or state, or local. This excludes the publications of public bodies other than governmental, which are sometimes classed as government documents but are not strictly so. This panel discussion was limited to Federal and Provincial documents.

The subject field covered is unlimited; the output is very large. The U. S. Federal government publishes over 20,000 items a year, and twenty or more may make the best-seller lists. The Canadian government too has produced some very popular books—such as Joseph Schull's The Far Distant Ships. Though it might be questioned, this book is still a government document according to the definition above.

Depository Libraries

Two Nova Scotia university libraries are now depositories for Federal documents: Acadia and Dalhousie. Some others, for example the Halifax Memorial Library, are selective depositories—that is, they have standing or special orders for certain types of documents.

The value and problems of a depository library were mentioned. Does Dalhousie, for example, need all of the publications it receives? Mr. Lochhead replied that the library is not now processing all it receives, but hopes to make them available for use through lists. The storage problem hasn't yet grown very great—the library hasn't yet reached the stage of weeding. The conclusion was reached that, if one library in an area is a depository, others need only specialize in particular fields and treat their holdings as subject material.

Filing of Documents

Mr. McVittie raised the question of filing documents, and how the research worker may locate them by subject. Mrs. Apinis, government documents specialist at Dalhousie, mentioned the code number on Canadian documents, assigned by the Queen's Printer and usable as a filing guide. Mr. Lochhead suggested the use of the monthly catalogs as an index. Most research people, also, are not entirely dependent on a subject approach, but can locate material by author or issuing agency. For the general public, Mr. McVittie believed, a subject approach was necessary.

The value of detailed indexing was discussed briefly. Dalhousie indexes its holdings by the Printer's code number, by issuing department and also by subject.

The alternatives of arranging document files by year of publication or by issuing department were mentioned by Mr. McVittie. If documents are arranged by department, there is the problem of the changing of certain subject fields from one department to another.

Use of Documents

Mr. McVittie described three types of activity for which the Institute of Public Affairs needs government documents:

1. Research or fact-finding inquiries.
2. Education or instruction with citizens' organizations off the campus--generally professional or semi-professional groups.
3. As a likely source for general information for inquiries from the public.

The Institute works in close cooperation with the Dalhousie University Library, and since that library is a depository, does not duplicate its holdings except for items in extensive use. It does receive regularly certain serials, such as the Canadian Statistical Review and Foreign Affairs. It also gets occasional bound volumes and many pamphlets of interest, such as the preliminary census leaflets.

The Nova Scotia Archives do not want or get very much from Federal documents, said Dr. Harvey. They do receive certain special reports and certain series such as the Commons Journal and the statutes, but they hope to limit themselves largely to provincial publications, and hope to have a complete file of Nova Scotia publications.

The Archives are collecting the family papers of distinguished Nova Scotians and hope to expand their holdings to include every book published in or about Nova Scotia. As there was a close connection in the early days between Nova Scotia and the New England States, certain publications of these States will also be required. There is also a close relationship with other Canadian provinces which necessitates including their publications.

Miss Janson described the use of documents in the Reference Department of the Halifax Memorial Library, which is a selective depository. It receives complete files of Hansard and all departmental reports. The library keeps whatever is sent to it. The Catalogue of Canadian Government Publications is used for checking and ordering. Documents are stored by subject, but as yet are not indexed on cards. Certain documents, e.g. the census reports, Hansard, and the statutes, are most helpful in answering questions. The Halifax Memorial Library receives lists of foreign documents and orders them as required.

The Adult Education Division uses United States documents extensively, said Mr. MacEachern. He checks the U.S. Catalog and the Vertical File Index regularly. His division wants material of general interest for use in discussion groups, not technical material.

The Dalhousie Medical Library receives the U.S. Public Health Service reports and a few State health publications, said Miss Allan. It also receives the British Medical Research Council reports and occasional White Papers of particular interest. The library is also trying to get Canadian federal and provincial health reports.

Holdings of Provincial Documents

In the field of provincial documents, Dalhousie is on the mailing lists of several departments, and receives a number of Newfoundland publications. The Law and Legislative libraries receive some provincial publications. The Institute of Public Affairs tries to reroute inquiries involving provincial documents to Dalhousie. Mr. Lochhead said that in general, Dalhousie is interested in special subjects only in the provincial field, with a wider interest in Maritime documents than in others. The need for closer cooperation between libraries, and avoidance of duplication, was re-emphasized.

The method of publication of Nova Scotia documents was discussed. The Queen's Printer for Nova Scotia does not do the actual printing, but lets out contracts to various printers in the province. Many departments arrange for publication of their own reports and do not route them through any central agency. Annual reports of departments are the only publications which are always routed through the Queen's Printer.

The result is that no central agency has a complete file of Nova Scotia government publications. The Archives has a complete file of annual reports only; the Halifax Memorial Library has been trying to obtain a complete file of Nova Scotia documents without marked success. The need for a depository for Nova Scotia government publications was discussed without recommendations.

Maintaining of Documents in Public Records

Dr. Harvey spoke on the policy of the Nova Scotia Archives with regard to preserving public records of the past. At present the Archives deals only with records originating before 1900. Later material is still in the files of the various departments. Much weeding of departmental files is necessary before transferring material to the Archives. Dr. Harvey feels that before records are destroyed they should be gone through by a committee including a member of the Archives staff. Lack of time makes this difficult at present.

Miss Campbell brought out the need for appointment of someone in Nova Scotia to keep the National Library and the publishers of Canadiana informed about publications of the Nova Scotia government.

Canadian Documents

Saskatchewan has become the second Canadian province to issue a comprehensive record of its public documents through the publication of a 110-page checklist entitled Publications of the Governments of the North-West Territories, 1876-1905, and of the Province of Saskatchewan, 1905-1953. It was compiled by Christine MacDonald and was published by the Legislative Library at Regina. In 1950 the Provincial Library of British Columbia published a similar work covering the public documents of British Columbia, 1871-1947.

Two comments on the above paragraph:

A. Source of this news? No Canadian library publication I've seen, but the L.C. Information Bulletin of Sep. 14, 1953. No Canadian publication alert?

B. Here's something the Maritime provinces badly need. Olga Bishop's M.A. thesis is almost the only guide to Maritime documents so far. Even the problem of official entries, similar to the work being done by students at Illinois, is severe for the Maritime provinces. --D.A.R.

That Pack-Rat Feeling R.K. Leavitt's discovery of Magpie's Law reduces to a new science the vague feeling most librarians and all householders have had for years: that nothing should ever be thrown away. See Special Libraries, Dec. 1953, p. 401.

Anthony Henry (Contd. from page 19) and then by the National Library, after which they will be included in a public display of Nova Scotia almanacs at the Dalhousie University Library in June, in time for the forthcoming C.L.A. convention. It is hoped that publicity given to these items, including a Halifax newspaper story, may encourage search for other editions, and other Nova Scotiana, still hidden in closets and attics.

The big news in New Brunswick just now is the appointment of James F. MacEacheron as Director of Regional Libraries for New Brunswick, effective Jan. 1. Mr. and Mrs. MacEacheron come to Fredericton from Halifax where Jim was librarian of the Adult Education Division of the provincial Department of Education, and Marjorie librarian of the Museum of Science. Both had previously been with the Cape Breton Regional Library.

The appointment of a Director of Regional Libraries marks the climax of a vigorous campaign waged for several years by librarians and friends of libraries in the province, and for the last two years by the N.B.L.A. All of us wish Jim well in his new appointment and look forward to the development of regional libraries in New Brunswick.

New Brunswick Library Week will probably be held this year from Feb. 20 to 27. "Recruitment" is to be the theme and there will be a series of articles in the press, plus suitable radio publicity, on the need for more people to enter the profession, together with information about the types of work done in various libraries--school, university, special, public, regional, and archival.

Looking at the recruitment picture, staff members of the Bonar Law-Bennett Library began to recall U.N.B. graduates who in the last decade have gone to library school. The pioneer from U.N.B. appears to have been Mrs. Harriet (Hanselpecker) Harmon. Mrs. Harmon is now living in Fredericton. Another early graduate to go to library school was Mrs. Elizabeth (MacDonald) Clark, now living in St. Thomas, Ont. More recent graduates include Eleanor Belyea and Eileen Wallace, who went to Toronto together in 1945-46. Eleanor, now with the National Library, spent Christmas home in Fredericton, and reports that she enjoys cataloging for Canadians. Eileen, at the public library in St. Thomas, has been operating a bookmobile for a number of years. She plans to go to England in March. Laurence Solomon and Anne Barton went from U.N.B. to the Toronto library school in 1949. Anne, now Mrs. Gordon Heine, worked in the library at U.B.C. before her marriage last September. She is now living in Arizona. Laurie has also migrated to the U.S.A. and is, as far as we know, on the library staff at the University of Illinois. Elizabeth Brewster, after studying at U.N.B., Harvard, and the Universities of Indiana and London, went to the University of Toronto library school last year. She reported during a recent trip home, that she is very fond of Carleton College Library where she has been working since July. Betty also reports that Ryerson Press will bring out a volume of her poetry in January. Her second volume, like the first, is to be in the Chapbook series, but is to have a hard cover. Entitled Lillooet, it deals with Chipman, N.B., and is a satire in pentameter couplets. Donald and Frances Gammon attended the Toronto library school in 1951-52. Don is cataloger of the Legislative Library, while Frances finds her time taken up with son Geoffrey, born November 1953. Robert Rogers appears to have been the only one who did not take his library training at Toronto. He studied at the University of London library school on a Beaverbrook Overseas Scholarship during 1950-51. Last year, on completion of a bibliography of "Books and pamphlets by New Brunswick writers, 1890-1950," he received the Academic Post-Graduate Diploma in Librarianship from the University of London.

The process of recruitment goes on. Judith Waterson, who graduated from U.N.B. last spring and worked in the Bonar Law-Bennett Library during the summer, is now studying at McGill library school. Two sophomore Arts students, Patricia Ryder, from Saint John, and James Kennedy, from Woodstock, are planning to attend library school after their courses here. Both are student assistants in the Bonar Law-Bennett Library.

(Continued on page 26)

COLLEGE LIBRARY ACTIVITIES

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Apologies to Laurie Allison of Mount Allison Memorial Library, which was unfortunately omitted from the Fall summary of college library activities in introducing the college library to new students. He reports:

"We did a fair amount for the freshman class, considering the staff problem on our hands here. I assigned the freshman class no exercises, but spent two weeks giving lectures to them, the same one at that, in groups of twenty to thirty each day. I covered the catalogue and the reference material in the reading room, the general physical set-up of the building, and the special collections. The freshman class numbers over three hundred... I did not deal too much in generalities but emphasized the practical and useful side of the library picture for them. In addition to this, I have given two or three lectures to advanced history students on general bibliographic tools they should know something about... also government documents; and another lecture on the use of material on Canadian history at Mount Allison. This dealt with selected material, naturally, pointing out uses, rather than evaluations, although I would rather talk about the latter any time."

Several Halifax librarians are interested in comparing student use of the college libraries in the area, as far as it can be measured by circulation records. Home-use and in-building circulation to students can be tabulated against the total student body. For instance, at Nova Scotia Technical College circulation for home use seems to have leveled off for the last three terms at close to 1.4 books per student per month. Of course, the average thus found doesn't show who really borrows the books. Where transaction records (call slips or single-loan cards) can be saved for study, frequency distributions of intensity of library use can be seen. Several years ago, some of these colleges showed that 10 percent of the students borrow half the books circulated; another 40 percent borrowed the other half; and half the students didn't borrow a book from the library during a given month. No distribution is available to show the behavior over a whole term or school year. Illinois public libraries have an "Illinois Index" of circulation—Maritime college libraries can do some statistical work too. Interested college librarians, write to the Editor, Don Redmond, Box 1000, Halifax.

UNESCO INSPIRES LIBRARY QUIZ

How well do you know the library resources of your own area? The November-December Unesco Bulletin for Libraries inspired the quiz table below. The issue contains a 68-page "Guide des Centres Nationaux d'Information Bibliographique" listing the most important or principal centers for bibliographic reference in four areas (general; natural sciences and technology; humanities; social sciences) for each country. The list has 142 entries. Can you fill in the blanks below with names of the most important library in each locality and subject field?

<u>Areas</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Sciences</u>	<u>Humanities</u>	<u>Social Sciences</u>
Canada	_____	_____	_____	_____
Nova Scotia	_____	_____	_____	_____
New Brunswick	_____	_____	_____	_____
P. E. I.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Newfoundland	_____	_____	_____	_____
U. S. A.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Great Britain	_____	_____	_____	_____

N. B. NEWS: SAINT JOHN

Robin R. B. Murray was appointed librarian of the Saint John Free Public Library effective October 1. A native New Brunswicker and graduate of the Toronto library school, he came to Saint John from the National Research Council library, Ottawa, and before that Brooklyn Public Library and the Canadian Army. He reports:

We have been given about 500 books--about 250 from the family of Dr. W. W. White, and the same number from Mrs. F. G. Sancton.

The Board of Commissioners of the library held a reception on Nov. 15; it was more or less to make an official opening to the Boys and Girls Branch of the library, and was held there. Mayor Ernest W. Patterson was among the guests. Refreshments were organized by Mrs. L. F. Harding, a Board member, and Mrs. L. Allen, wife of a Board member; Mrs. J. S. Gay, another Board member, poured tea. Two senior Girl Guides assisted in serving.

During Young Canada's Book Week I had two related conversational radio programs with Miss J. Wood over CHSJ and Miss M. Williams over CFBC. The bookstores cooperated by having special windows and taking booklists (CLA bookmarks) to distribute to interested customers. The Times cooperated with a story. Miss Inez Bell, Children's Librarian, prepared good book displays which were in evidence at the reception, and during the week, Miss E. MacAlpine (who is in charge of the Art Centre which holds regular classes in the library building) had students demonstrating painting, clay modeling, etc. This was very attractive to many of the children.

With the new floor completed, the Boys and Girls Branch was opened on the 15th by the reception, and on the 16th the young borrowers began flocking into their new shining quarters. In fact they flocked in so heavily that in the 15 remaining days of November, circulation in that branch was 3066 compared to 3255 for the whole month last November. Also the first week was a "no fine" week for the children.

In November we were happily relieved of a little of our many overloading duties when Mrs. Allen G. Brown commenced cataloging for the library two nights a week.

The Saint John Teachers Association has donated \$50 to purchase books for the younger people.

During the last week in November I gave a short talk on better reading to the Teen Age Groups of the Y.W.C.A., after which we had shown the three films, "Know Your Library", "Find the Information", and "Choosing Books to Read". In November I also talked to, and showed around, eight Grade 9 high school classes consisting of 595 students. In January we have started a Pied Piper Book Club, similar to that started by H. Button in Moncton, and are using the same buttons. The only difference is that our children must read ten books of their own grade level that they have not read before, three of which must be nonfiction.

In December the daily newspaper started printing a list of selected books for us. These are simply selected from the books that have gone through processing the week before. This list is being well received by the citizens.

In 1953, out-of-town subscribers increased from 232 to 287. Annual circulation increased by 2548 to reach 95,262, and library members increased 384 to make the library membership 4334--these figures are for the adult section only. We now have over 60,000 books in the adult section but many are not yet cataloged. Annual figures for the Boys and Girls Branch are not yet prepared, but there will be even greater increases than that, from what I can see.

N. S. LEGISLATIVE LIBRARIAN RETIRED

27

Miss Annie Donohoe has retired from the Legislative Library of Nova Scotia after 54 years of continuous service. Since Miss Donohoe joined the Legislative Library on Nov. 1, 1899, she has seen five administrations come and go, and has welcomed many distinguished visitors to the graceful, high-ceilinged library that once was the Supreme Court chamber in Province House. The Duke of York (later George VI), four Governors-General, and several years ago Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery have visited during tours of inspection. At the time of Miss Donohoe's fiftieth anniversary in the library, she was honored by a presentation made by Premier Macdonald and his Cabinet. On her last day at the library, the Maritime and Halifax Library Associations presented Miss Donohoe with a dozen roses.

Miss Shirley Elliott has been appointed librarian of the Legislative Library succeeding Miss Donohoe. Miss Elliott comes to Halifax from the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library. A Nova Scotian, with B.A. and M.A. degrees from Acadia University, she is a graduate of the Simmons College library school and has worked in the Brookline, Mass., public library, Rhode Island State College library, and the C.L.A. executive office in Ottawa.

Mrs. Dorothy Benson, assistant librarian at the Colchester-East Hants Regional Library, has been appointed acting librarian, succeeding Miss Elliott.

Born: To Douglas and Jean Lochhead, Dec. 22, a daughter, Sara Louise, their first child. Another prospect for the Toronto library school? And to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley MacDougall, a son, Jan. 11, in New Glasgow. Librarians Grossman and Letts who first heard the news in Halifax were so excited they forgot the name.

Maurice Boone reports that, with the arrival of the Fredericton Public Library and the appointment of a Director of Regional Libraries for New Brunswick, the Legislative Library expects to return to its proper function as a government reference library in the not-too-distant future.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Library Association will be held in Newcastle during the first week of October, 1954.

Two former members of the University of New Brunswick library staff are now in New York. Miss Margaret Webb is indexer and copy editor in a publishing house, and Mary Cunningham is in the Reference Department at Columbia University.

Mrs. Roberta Gilbank has left the Cape Breton Regional Library to return to the Simcoe County (Ontario) library. Cape Breton's bookmobile librarian, Miss Sylvia MacNab, is now Mrs. Morrison.

UNLOCATED RESEARCH BOOKS MIGHT BE ON YOUR SHELVES, TOO

The Library of Congress has issued its annual Select List of Unlocated Research Books—books wanted for research but not found in the major U.S. libraries or through the National Union Catalog. Obscure, specialized works, some of them, but imprints as recent as 1945, trade books, and fiction are to be found—or not found but wanted. The nineteenth-century novel of the tear-jerker type is a category much in evidence—and by its former abundance and cheapness now hard to get. Major Halifax libraries have scanned the list, and all college libraries, and public libraries with backlogs of old material, are urged to give it a quick look. A copy of the list is available from the Editor; or from the Library of Congress.